SOMETH CHANGE COLUMN SOME STREET

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET. JAMES GORDON BENNETT.

PROPRIETOR.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway,-New Vession or PIFTE AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth at .- FROM

NIELO'S CARDEN, Broadway.-INNISPALLEN; OR, WOOD'S MUSICUM AND MENAGERIE, Broatway, cor-ner Thirtichat. - Madnes daily. Performance every stuning. BOWERY THEATER, BOWERY, MAZEPPA-THE THREE

NEW YORK STADY THEATRE, Nos. 45 and 47 Bowery-OPERA BOURS-LA BEGLE BRIES. WALLACK'S THEATES, Broadway and 12th street. BOOTH'S THEATRE, 22d at., between 5th and die ava.

GRAND OPICEA HOUSE, corner of Sighth avenue and

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn. TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery .- Could

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway .- Conto Vocat-BRYANT'S OFFRA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th

SAN PRANCISCO MINSTRBLS, 585 Browlers, Eruto KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 720 Broadway .- ETHIO NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street. - Equipments and Gynnastic Parformanors, 4c.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.-Hooley's APOLLO HALL corner 28th street and Broadway.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway. New York, Friday, March 4, 1870.

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SEGAR, of Virginia, is denied his seat in the House of Representatives. The Committee on Elections probably thought he was a noxious weed, with too strong a democratic flavor.

A FAR Hrr .- Referring to the threatened annexation of the British provinces in Amer-Ica to the United States the Ottawa Times observes "that a country afraid to hold up Its head before Spain should not menace a province that enjoys the protection of the British Bag."

UNCLAIMED DEPOSITS .- The proposition to compel savings banks to disgorge the wealth of unclaimed deposits would commend itself more to popular favor if there were not abroad an unfortunate impression that money is safer almost anywhere else than in the hands of the precious fellows who manipulate the government machinery.

EXPORTATION OF ROQUES .- It is written by on official of the United States that the State Department is in possession of information that leaves no room for doubt that it is the intention of the English government to dispose of a cargo of more of vagrants and paupers by shipping them to this country. As we have a Minister In London it ought to be easy to prevent this

THE AIR LINE RAILROAD. -- An animated discussion ensued in the House yesterday over the bill reported by the Committee on Railways and Canals to build a military and postal ratio road from Washington to New York. The opposition was mainly on the part of the democratic members, who claimed that the general government had no right to run a railroad through any State without the consent of that State. The bill finally went over until Tuesday.

ANOTHER COMMISSION. -It was supposed that the democrats did not like commissions created at Albany, but it appears that they merely did not like them created by the republioans. The last democratic proposition is for a commission authorized to spend twenty thousand dollars in establishing an intelligence office on a grand scale. This is the worst piece of demagoguery proposed yet. The Commissioners of Charities and Correction and the Emigration Commissioners do all that it is well to do in that direction.

PRIZE FIGHTING .-- We give in another column a bill introduced by Mr. Wilson to punish prize fighting within the limits of the United States. In our dislike of this brutal "sport," and in the desire to see it suppressed, we yield to none; but at the same time we believe that Congress has no authority whatever over the subject, and has no more right to frame a law like this than to declare that the temperance laws of Down East shall apply to the whole country. The suppression of prize fighting strictly belongs to the police of the States.

One Year of General Grant's Administration-The Prospect.

One year, the first of General Grant's administration, closes about poon this day. What have been its fruits and what does it promise? In the inaugural of March last, and in certain outgivings before it, we were promised a policy of economy, retrenchment and reform; a religious redemption of the obligations involved in the national debt; the maintenance of the national honor and dignity in our foreign relations; a faithful execution of the laws, and that the Executive would have no policy of his own to urge upon Congress in opposition to the will of the people. In his inaugural, too, General Grant cordially endorsed the proposition then pending for the establishment in the national constitution of impartial suffrage, without regard to "race, color or previous condition of servitude."

Such were the promises and foreshadowings of General Grant's administration one year ago. What has followed and how stand the record and the promise of their fulfilment today? The laws of Congress for the reconstruction of the lately rebel States have been faithfully carried out, and, excepting some few remaining formalities in reference to Georgia and Texas, the political work of Southern restoration is finished. In the important matters of economy, retrenchment and reform the Treasury shows a clear gain of over a bundred millions of money (including ninety-eight millions reduction of the debt) for the first year of Grant over the last year of Johnson; and the premium on gold has been reduced from its fluctuations among the thirties and forties to the narrow gambling margin between fifteen and sixteen cents; the fifteenth amendment has been ratified by the required threefourths of the States, and its proclamation as part of the supreme law of the land we are now expecting every day.

In the meantime so thoroughly has the doctrine of civil and political equality, regardless of race or color, been the ruling idea of General Grant, that he has appointed men of African descent to various responsible offices, including revenue collecting and diplomatic appointments, and has recognized, with the enthusiasm of a missionary devoted to the cause, the fitness under the new order of things of an African representative at Washington of the African republic of Hayti. To crown this edifice of equal civil and political rights a gentleman of color in 1870 occupies the seat in the United States Senate left vacant by Jeff Davis in 1861 for the purpose of assisting in the establishment of an independent Southern confederacy on "the corner stone of African slavery." It was in 1850 that the barracoon, or slave market, in full view from the national Capitol, was removed with the abolition of the slave trade in the District of Columbia; and now behold in the Senate the consummation of the mighty revolution which has followed that small beginning by Henry Clay!

The first year of General Grant's administration thus becomes memorable in history as marking the complete abolition of the civil and political disabilities of the African race in the United States, and as marking the beginning of the new dispensation of impartial suffrage under the supervision of Congress. On the Fourth of July next the President, it appears, is to assist at a celebration of the fifteenth amendment in a grand mass meeting in Connecticut, which is not a bad idea; but it further appears that he wishes a comparatively short session of Congress for the long term, in order that he may return to the refreshing drives, surf and sea breezes of Long Branch in June : and this wish, it may be said, is suggestive of a growing disposition to drift along quietly in the current of events and trust to luck for a safe landing.

Here we touch the weak point, the vulnerable heel, of Grant's administration. With all the work of reconstruction accomplished, nothing has been done in the reconstruction of our foreign relations beyond the policy of peace for the present, leaving the future to provide for itself. The course which this administration has pursued and is pursuing in reference to Cuba is satisfactory only to Spain : the policy of General Grant in reference to Mexico is apparently that of perfect indifference touching the never-ending but still-beginning demoralizations of that beautiful but wretched country. He has shown something of the spirit of "manifest destiny" in certain proceedings looking to the annexation of Dominica; but even these initial proceedings will, most likely, end in smoke. He has despatched an expedition for a survey of the Isthmus of Darien, in view of a ship canal, which is something; but he has consented to an indefinite suspension of the prosecution of those Alabama claims, from which the opinion is beginning to spread that they will end in nothing.

In each and all these things it appears that while the President has no definite policy to suggest to Congress, Congress has no definite policy to arge upon the President. Hence upon our foreign affairs nothing is done and nothing is promised. The prospect on this side is not encouraging, while upon the great money question it is very good. Upon the whole, the administration is too quiet, too dull and inactive to satisfy the country, and accordingly the elements of new political factions and parties are in active process of formation. Hence we expect that in this year's elections for the next Congress we shall have some evidences of a disintegration of the republican party calculated to suggest a doubtful contest. and perhaps even a scrub race, for the Presidential succession.

RECONSTRUCTION IN TENNESSEE. - Brownlow, who aided the Senter party before election, is disgusted with the State government in Tennessee and favors the re-establishment of military rule. The radical delegation in Congress is preparing evidence to show that Tennessee has violated her pledges made under the Reconstruction acts, and it is reported that Ben Butler, chairman of the Reconstruction Committee, is favorable to Brownlow's proposition. One cause of disquietude for the radicals is the probable expulsion of Butler, of Tennessee, and the possible election of Andy Johnson to the House in his place. They look on him as an avenging Nemesis, and alt fear him except Ben Butler, who never feared any thing but Heaven and the armed rebeis.

The Reaction in South Germany. All is not well in South Germany. It is

ome time since we were made aware that the policy pursued in Austria by Baron Baust, and in Bayaria by Count Hohenlohe, was, under the one government and the other, creating disaffection. Among a people notoriously and almost universally Catholic both statesmen were pursuing an anti-Catholic policy. The anti-Catholic policy was all the more obnoxious that it was carried on in the face of the Ecumenical Conneil, the latest and one of the grandest efforts of Rome. Baron Beust still fights on, and while he conciliates in every part of the Austrian empire he commands the admiration of the world. He has many enemies, but we have no good reason yet to think that he must be beat. Count Hohenlohe, with equal bravery and with quite as much enthusiasm for the cause of progress, has been compelled to give way. Why, it is not easy for us sufficiently to explain. If there be any explanation it is thisthat Bavaria is committed to a particular policy, and that this policy, so natural at the time it was entered upon, has ceased to be popular. The secret of the present trouble in Bavaria is explained, not on Catholic, but on national grounds. Hohenlohe was committed to the treaties that followed the battle of Sadowa-treaties which in a military sense bound Bavaria and Wurtemberg and Baden to Prussia and the Confederation of the North. It is now over three years since was signed the treaty of Prague. About the same time, although with more secrecy, were signed the military treaties which gave Prussla the command of all the forces of Germany, those of Austria alone excepted. These three years have worked wonders. North Germany is not yet a unit in any true and satisfactory sense. Prussian supremacy is a pill not yet swallowed by Germans of the confederation who are not Prussians. South Germany, proud of its separate history and instinctively opposed to absorption, regrets the enthusiasm of 1866-7. We dare not say that the regret is equal all over. Baden is anxious to be annexed to the North; Wurtemburg is silent; Bavaria rebels; Munich is a proud capital. It is not at all unnatural that its citizens should be as much opposed to absorption by the North as to an invasion of Austrians or French. In other words, we explain the present trouble in Bavaria-the trouble which has made an end of Hohenlohe and given a chance to Count Bray-when we say that Austria and France are equally jealous of Prussian supremacy in the North.

On the chances of Count Bray we will not pronounce. This, however, we will saycomplications begin to be alarming. If Count Bismarck insists on the continuance of the treaties, and if Beust and Napoleon say "No." have we not the possibility of another German war?-a war in which, if Austria could command France, Prussia could command Russia, England, as in the last war, looking on, but saying and doing nothing. This South German reaction shows that the political and religious elements are brewing, and that with an ambitious Prussia in the North and a jealous and watchful Austria and France so close at band it is difficult to make up our minds and say that an early European war is impossible. We cannot forget that Napoleon has warned the Germans, one and all, that the French people, under their new conditions, can no longer be either unconcerned or inactive spectators of

the movements in Fatherland. PREMIER GLADSTONE assured the British House of Commons yesterday that Mrs. O'Donovan Rossa had just visited her husband, the Fenian convict and ex-Member of Parliament, in his prison cell, and that she "there congratulated him on his improved appearance." This report produced considerable laughter among the members. Mrs. O'Donovan paid her husband a doubtful conjugal compliment, to say the least, unless Rossa has been exceedingly ill-looking and very negligent in the matter of dress out of

OWEN MURPHY'S VIRTUR .- One of the Murphy family wants to know all about the injury fone "that beautiful thoroughfare," Fifth avenue, and if Mayor Hall is interested in the poultice. Is it not queer that so much of our public virtue takes the form of personal ill will? If Mr. Murphy's motives were better, if he was half as much moved by interest in the public welfare as he seems to be by dislike of the Mayor, he would deserve to have his statue cast in the material that has been dug up from the surface of the thoroughfare he so much admires.

A Rowsen Supreyon on the Dagren CANAL .- We have the news that Commander Edwards, of the British navy, who surveyed a route across the Darien Isthmus for a ship canal, is delighted with the resumption of the project and confident in its perfect feasibility, This strengthens our impression that before many months we shall have cheering news from our Darien exploring expedition, now about to enter upon its labors of searching for a feasible canal route.

THE TWENTY-THIRD STREET ROAD .-- The Twenty-third street road that came to an unaccountable death last year through the kindly attention of Mayor Hall is up again in the Assembly, with some provision that should commend it to public favor. It will furnish an example of a road charging only three cents fare, and required to pay any excessive earnings over to the sinking fund. This road would be a great advantage to people who desire to cross town at the very centre of the city.

DRUNK AND UGLY. -The Bank Coffee House homicide yesterday received its full explana tion in the trial of Lee, in which it was shown that the man killed was the aggressor, and that the shooting was not without a certain justification as between the two men. Here, however, the interests of society were also completely left out of sight, and in the verdict the habit of carrying dangerous weapons was justified and encouraged.

MILITIA EXPENSES. -One handred militiamen were on duty one night in Brooklyn and the county received a bill of one hundred and twenty dollars for straw beds. This is not a very heavy item, but by the disputing over it in the Board of Supervisors the public may be led to believe that these worthies are most economical creatures. What squandering of thousands is bidden behind this solicitude over one hundred and twenty dollars?

Gold Still Going Down.

Gold has had another tumble, the price last evening declining to 1142, which is the lowest since August 13, 1862. The immediate precipitating cause in this instance is the remarkable exhibit of the Bureau of Statistics at Washington, showing that during the first half of the present fiscal year our exports have been within two million dollars of our imports, eaving the inference that as we have shipped many millions of government bonds and railway securities to foreign countries the balance of trade is in our favor and Europe largely our debtor. Ever since the war our imports have greatly exceeded our exports, and the balance has been made up by shipping specie and American securities. It turns out, however, that we have been producing so industriously in the interim of peace that, despite our extravagant importations, we are able to pay our foreign debt in kind. Hence the European demand for our five-twenties and railway securities is placing us on the creditor side of the account and giving us an importation of foreign capital, which only goes to still further develop our resources and enable us one of these days to extinguish the national debt altogether.

The Lutest New England Horror. The horrible news flashed across the wires on Wednesday of the destruction by fire of a drying establishment in a Massachusetts village, and the death of six women who were at work in an attic of the building, brings to the mind of the reader graver reflections than even the fate of these poor creatures alone would cause. It appears that the only means of access to this attic was a small ladder placed against a trap door, and that the unfortunate women, all of whom were married, were caged in such a manner as to preclude the possibility of escape. The question naturally arises, how many such human traps exist in the boasted home of humanitarians, the pious Massachusetts? We doubt if there is one of the myriad factories in that State which is any better provided with means of escape in case of fire than this drying establishment. We have looked upon tenement houses as the vilest specimens of architecture that could be devised for the purpose of a holocaust, and no terms can be too strong to stigmatize them as such. But, bad as they are, they are not so completely destitute of means of egress as the factories of Massachusetts. Hundreds, nay, thousands of poor, hard working women are hourly exposed to the most imminent danger of their lives in these infamous prisons, and yet we have not heard a voice raised against them by the host of New England philanthropists. We hope that this last terrible calamity will arouse the attention of the authorities and bring around a thorough investigation into the condition of the large manufacturing establishments in the old Bay State. Such an investigation will reveal to the public condition of affairs which the commonest feelings of humanity should impel the authorities to reform. The lives of those poor women and the irreparable loss inflicted on their families demand something more than a passing notice. It will be seen now whether New England humanity is a myth, or whether the professions of her philosophers are anything more than mere words.

THE NEGRO IN CONGRESS .- We shall probably have a black epidemic in Congress now that Revels has opened the way to negro members in the Sepate and the white carpet-baggers are being ejected for cadetship selling from the House. A report comes that negro members will succeed both Deweese and Whittemore. Others will probably follow, and Congress, which is already parti-colored, will look like a black and tan. We are almost tempted to wish that the committee had not found out about Deweese and Whittemore.

No MORE KITES .- And now there is one more oppression on the juvenile members of the community. It is decreed that there shall be no more kite-flying in the town because of the telegraph wires. One by one all the juvenile sports are crowded out of the streets, and no provision is made by public space for play grounds. Is not this an oversight? In every ward of the city there should be a play ground for the boys as large as Tompkins square, and no rules in regard to keeping off the grass. Without some such provision there will grow up here a generation of boys ignorant of all the games that delight the boyish soul, and that would be a national calamity.

Mr. SEWARD has regard to the well-taxed citizens of this metropolis. He plainly tells the Aldermen that he does not want to be made the pretext of au Aldermanic dinner. He has a shrewd guess as to what it might cost. He does not even desire a public recention. He will consent to shake hands with our Aldermen for the sake of the city; but he desires that there should not be too many witnesses. This is what it is for the Aldermen to have a bad reputation.

MOZART HALL GENERAL COMMITTEE.

Organization for the Campaign. evening in Masonic Hall Thirteenth street, for the purpose of effecting an organization for active serice, and once more put several Richmonds in the field to fight the chiefs and big "injuna" of Tammany and have a free scramble for the spoils. There was a large and powerful assemblage, each ward turning out its delegates in full force. Frommently conspicuous in the hall were several of the old boys of the Mozart wing, and among the rest fen. Wood, P. Cuff and Otto Coop.

Mr. John McCool was duly installed as temporary charman, and two calletent and swift "phonographers" were placed on either side of him as secretaries.

phers' were piaced on either side of him as secre-taries.

The roll having been called it was announced that two sets of delegates presented credeutials from the Sixteenth ward, and a committee was appointed to look into the matter.

On motion of Mt. Callahan a committee, con-sisting of one from each ward or permanent organi-zation was appointed by the chair.

After a stirring address by ex-ludge A. J. Re-quire, in which he enunciated the principles of democracy and said they should be upfield in order to rille the country, the meeting adjourned, subject to the call of the chair.

UNPOPHLAR LEGISLATION. A Big Bill Denounced-The Citizens of Mor-

risania Will Appeal to the Legislature. At a meeting of the Board of Town Trustees of Morrisania, held on Wednesday evening, a resolu-Morrisania, held on Wednesday evening, a resolu-tion was unanimously passed instructing the Senator and member of Assembly from that district to oppose in all its stages the passage of a bill now before the Legislaure having for its object the creation of a town court at the place named. It is estimated that the expense of the proposed measure would not fail short of \$100,000 for the enlargement of the present court house, or the erection of a new fown of more than \$40,000.

The counsel to the board was also directed to

town of more than \$40,000.

The connect to the board was also directed to draw up a remonstrance and cause a sufficient number of copies of the same to be printed and cremated among the cuizens for their signatures, in order that the protest of the taxpayers may be laid before the Legislature without delay.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Colonel G. M. Mewbray, of North Adams; Colonel D. L. Hungerford and Colonel Otis Fisher, of Concucut; Judge E. F. Kuspp, St. Clair A. Mulholland, Chief of Police, Chicago, and thirteen mem ers are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

General T. T. Crittenden, of Washington: Colonel D. K. McCrea, of Memphis: Rev. C. E. Lindsley, of outhport, Conn., are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Governor Reed, of Florida; Captain B. Brayton nd J. T. Ames, of Massachusetts; A. G. Capron, of Panama, and A. O. Mather, of Albany, are at the

Colonel D. R. Appleby, of Illinois, and Nathaniel age, of Washington, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Rev. Canon Baich; of Montreal, and Rev. E. L. eadle, of Poughkeepsie, are at the Everett House. W. Bodisco, of the Russian Legation, and Major arbuthnot, of the British Army, are at the Claren-

Colonel C. W Tompkins, of Baltimore: Colonel W. H. Reynolds, and Colonel Henry Libbett. of Provilence, are at the Hoffman House.

Major C. L. De Witt, of the United States Army.

Prominent Departures.

Dr. Henry, for Philadelphia; Colonel H. Cantwell, for St. Louis; Colonel A. H. Noah and Colonel De-lano, for Washington; ex-Governor J. B. Page, for Vermont; J. Tillinghust, for Albany; General Alexander Clark, of the English Army, for Bermuda, per steamer Fankee, Judge Rosencrans, for Glen's

THE NEWARK COMMON COUNCIL.

Il on the Troubled Waters of the Democratic Majority-Alderman Cain on the Stool of Repentance-Mutual Concessions. Since the memorable night in Newark, N. J., when Alderman Charles Cam, to use a slang phrase, went back" on his democratic brethren, thereby osing them the spoils of a hard fought politica ight, in which the victory was scarcely more than gained, political circles in that city have not been

agained, political circles in that city have not been so much exerted as during the twenty-four hours preceding this publication. So long as the President of the Common Council, Alderman Albert G. Westerveit, was absent on a business tour South, extending over six weeks or so, matters remained in status quo, but soon after his return, a week since, the other "regular" democratic members have been puzzing their brains in an effort to devise some problem whereby an "arrangement" might be made and something accomplished for the party.

From the beginning Alderman Cain had widely circulated his promise that whenever his democratic brethren would agree to "do what was right" (f. e. give him a fair share of the spoils), as he maintained they had not done before, he was willing to vote with them. Finding that his firmness was proof to all their assertions that he was a "black sheep," that he bad "sold out" to the republicans, and that he was totally indifferent to their threats, and, further, that he was baving matters pretty much his own way in spite of them, they wisely concinided to tack ship and try persuasion instead of coercion. Accordingly on Wednesday night a caucus was neid, at which Alderman Cain was present, per invitation, and a full discussion entered into on the existing state of alfairs. Though the lips of those present are sealed as to what took place in the caucus the ligator. entered into on the existing state of affairs. Though the lips of those present are seated as to what took place in the cancus the Herald reporter succeded in gaining enough information to warrant the statement that a partial reconctination was effected with the recalcitrant Alderman, and that little doubt exists that all differences will be adjusted prior to the regular meeting of the Common Council this evening. In this event the complete sweep attempted a couple of months ago in the city offices will be made, and many democratic hearts made glad.

will be made, and many denotes to be stated that several changes whit be made in the "regular" state. Instead of Coloner William Allen Major Thomas O'Connor is to be Street Commissioner. Charles T. Gray will not be Tax Receiver. A committee was appointed to conter with the new Police Commission and advise with them on the subject of appointing the "state" men. Colonel Allen is named to succeed Mr. Smalley.

COMMISSIONERS OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION. The Board of Commissioners of Charities and Cor-

furd avenue and Eleventh street, the President. Mr. James Bowen, in the chair. The usual communications from superintendents, physicians and others baving been read and disposed of the Board passed a resolution ordering the leasing of the prepassed a resolution ordering the leasing of the pre-mises Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton place (Eighth street), for the term of five years, such premises to be used as a free labor and intelligence bureau, and that the president to authorized to sign the lease.

The resignation of John B. Hays, instructor on board the schoolship Mercury, was accepted, and the appointment of John D. Whitney in his place con-firmed. Thomas O'sullivan was appointed apothe-cary in the fever nospital, Dr. James C. Purceil dis-trict physician of the Fifth district, Tenta and Four-teenth wards, vice Dr. R. C. M. Page, resigned, and Dr. Malcolm McLean, resident physician in the ine-briate Asylum, vice Dr. Alexander S. Dollerty, re-signed.

The monthly report of the Superintendent of the Free Labor and Intelligence Bureau for the month of February, received and approved, showed the following results:—Male nelp required, 130; iemales, 2,124; males applying for work, 413; females, 1,637; stonations procured for males, 119; females, 1,637; stonations procured for males, 119; females, 1,714.

The Secretary of the Board, Mr. Joshana Phillips, reported having received and passed to the cashier since February 18, 1370, \$104,221 ss on the following accounts:—Institutions, \$4.281 88; general appropriation (onlance of requisition on the Comptroller for \$250,000) \$100,000.

No further business of general interest was transacted during the session of the Received.

THE MOSRISANIA DISASTER.

Coroner's Inquest-No One to Blam Man Believed to be Fatally Injared. An inquest was held by Coroner Bathgate yester day at Morrisania, Westchester county, on the re mains of John Sullivan, whose death was caused by an explosion of nitro-glycerine on Wednesday, parsculars of which appeared in the Heralin of yester day. The evidence of some of the injured parties corroborated the nature of the disaster as heretowas responsible for the explosion, the utmost care having been taken, as was then thought, to remove all traces of the intro-glycerine used as a previous mast. A verdict of "accidental death" was rendered accordingly. The deceased, who was about torty years old, leaves a family who it is understood, will be cared for by those in whose employ Sullivan loss has like.

of the nine others who were injured some of the most serious cases have been sent to hospitals in the cay. Fears are entertained for the recovery of the foreman, John Murphy, whose skull as believed to have been fractured by the explosion, which he unwittingly caused by striking the rock.

THE NEW JERSEY TAMMANY SOCIETY. Several weeks ago the scheme for the New Jersey

Tammany Society was published in the HERALD. The plan met with the approvat and support of all the members of the Legislature from Hudson county except one, who considered that the time was not ripe for such an organization. The argument against it amounted to this—that New York has her Tammany. But New York is full of weath, while Jersey is too poor to be plundered just now. The boulevard commissioners think differently, now-

The bill for the organization of the Tammany The bill for the organization of the Tarmany Society was introduced yesterday in the Assembly by Mr. Bevans, under the tatle "An act to imporporate the Neshimme Society of the county of Hudson," this being the title of the bill introduced a year ago for a similar object. It was then defeated by the power of the old "ring" which ruled the democracy for years, but which was overthrown at the last democratic convention. The corporators named in the present bill are Noan D. Tavior, Leon Abott. Suffice B. Revans James F. Doremus, William Brinckenhof, Herman D. Busch and all others who may become members hereafter. The avowed object of the corporation is to promote useful knowledge by establishing a intrary and reading room, punishing a newspaper, printing pamphiets, keeping a half for discussions, debates and lectures, and by such other means as they may deem proper. The capital stock is \$10,000, with permission to increase it to \$100,000, which is to be divided into shares of twenty-free dollars each. The corporators are conpowered to publish a cali for subscriptions during the first week in April in certain dewayspapers.

THE CHARTER ELECTION IN NEWBURS.

For the first time since the year 1855-the year in which occurred the tynching of the negro Maillper-the democracy of Newburg have obtained possession of the city government. At the charter election on Tuesday they elected their entire city ticket by insjoritles ranging from 60 to 400. They elect Robert Sterling Mayor, William J. Dickson Recorder, Lewis M. Smita Treasurer, and John F. Van Nort Water Commissioner. In the wards their most enthus aste demonstrations were made by the successful party. The vote was quite large for a charter election. The average republican majority last spring was about 200; now it is about 200 "the other way." Internal dissensions in the republican ranks have largely contributed to the result.

THE NEW CHARTER.

No Agreement Yet on the Programme-A Couneil of War Called-The Ball Not to Open Until Next Week.

The managers of the new Charter programme are

still undecided upon many of its most important features, and are bushly engaged both in Albany and

in this city canvassing among leading democrats in

order to rally an overwhelming force if possible when the question comes up for flual consideration in the Legislature. The position of the coalition party is one that necessitates an exercise of coasummate caution and diplomacy, and the delay in presenting the new programme to the Legislature as been occasioned by a resolve upon the part of the Creamer-Norton-Genes organization to insure concert of action in their ranks before moving Charter offered last month totally inadequate to meet the requirements of the occasion, and set themselves at work to construct a substitute that should embody the vital principles upon whose adoption or rejection their own success in the contest depends, they realized that in framing this programme of reform no point must be left in doubt as to its acceptability. Before drawing up any definite statement of their views as to what the ately after the presentation of Charter No. 1, to can tionsly sound leading men of both factions to ascer ain how far they might venture in their proposed reform. These interviews very soon disclosed an melication among some prominent democrats, who had numerto refrained from participating in the coalition movements, to co-operate with the Creamer faction in certain contingencies, and several of these genticmen were taken into the councils of the coalition. What particular personal interests were considered in this union of hitherto differing individuals has not yet been developed, nor can they be until some progress may have been made towards the adoption of the new programme; but it is well understood that a compromise has been effected which, by concessions to the demands of certain parties, some very formidable hostile elements have been conciliated and committee to the support of the Creamer faction. Last week the work of preparing the provisions of Charler No. 2 was commenced in this city, Messrs. Creamer, Norton and Genet, added by some of the best legal talent of the city, devoting all their attention to the matter. The Hrant-has already published details of the progress and results of the conferences held during the past week and down to the departure of the now Charler managers with their programme for Albany. Since the cognition movements, to co-operate with the Creamer and down to the departure of the now Charter managers with their programme for Albany. Since the
arrival of the document in its still unfinished convition at the capital it has been tenderly nursed by
its authors, and is slowly developing into a definite
shape. Fut white considerable progress has been
made in agreement upon minor questions, the vital
point, involving the manner of creating the various
departments of the city government, is apparently
as far from settlement as ever. A strong element
in the coalition faction is in favor of forming
a city government somewhat after the plan of the
general government, investing the Mayor with power

in the coalition faction is in favor of forming a city government somewhat after the plan of the general government, investing the Mayor with power to appoint all the heads of the city departments, and providing that each Mayor, upon his election, may make whatever changes he deems proper. Another class of coalitionists arge that the organization of the departments should be changed as little as possible consistent with the attainment of the proposed reforms, and propose that the heads of a portion of of them shall be created by election, as already indicated in the HERALD. No little difficulty is apprehended in the estimated of the lirst of these two questions, and in the meantime the other party is subdivided into infinitesimal factions as to the details of their elective programme, which must, when it comes up for general consideration, lead to prolonged and excited discussion.

A caucus of the city delegation in the Legislature is to be held early next week, probably on Tuesday might, to consult upon the above-mentioned points, and during the interval the coalitionists will devote their attention principally to canvassing the field, both by personal interviews and newspaper articles, to ascertain the drift of popular sentiment on the subject. After an agreement upon the method of organizing the city government several days must elapse before the details of whichever plan may be adopted can be completed, and there now seems to be no probability of the new Charter at being presented to the Legislature for at least ten days. As before stated, the coalition faction proposes such radical changes and has such laterests at stake that if will not develop a definite programme until its managers are confident of success. As yet no change has been made in the programme which went to Albany last Tuesday, and it is still intended to make it the basis of the new Charter; but the difference of option respecting the powers to be vested in the Mayor may lead to radical changes.

THE RAIGROAD FIGHT IN JERSEY.

Desperation of Camden and Amboy-Emphatic Condemnation of the Monopoly at a Public Meeting-The War in the Legisla-

The contest between the Camden and Amboy mo nopoly and the National Rallroad Company waxes hotter every day. Trenton, the State capital, is agitated, and there is a probability that the influence of the monopoly over the Legislature is approaching a speedy dissolution. The National Rati defeated several days ago by a large majority, and the monopoly was triumphant. But the agents of the new enterprise were not idle in the meantime, and they succeeded on Wednesday in securing the introduction of a new bill which has not a single

and they succeeded on Wednesday in securing the introduction of a new bill which has not a single objectionable feature.

The Committee on Railroads in the Senate yesterday reported the National staticoad Company's bill without lamentment, a course which contrasts very strongly with that followed in the Assembly. The friends of the oil have great hopes that it will pass the Senate on its merits, and everybody not immediately connected with the monopoly is counted among its friends. The meeting neid in Trenton was attended by fully one-tonth of the inhabitants, and every aliusion made by the speakers to the benefits that would accrue to New Jersey from the new road was received with the cheers. The monopolists used every means to prevent the meeting from being a success, even going so far as to lear down the placards which were posted around the city, and the local papers gave no prominence to the announcement of the meeting. Every one seemed to have left the all-pervading influence of camein and Amboy. The same means were doubless adopted, as was done when the National bill was first introduced in the Assembly. Nearly every reporter was waited on by a loboy worker, and tempting inducements were held out to prevent them from reporting the proceedings in relation to h. It is not likely that the bill will be defeated in the Sonate, nor that any of the members will feel so modest about their votes that the clerk will not be able to hear them as was the case in the Assembly. The new bill presented by the National Company is very popular, and they propose to build the Mercer and Somerset. If a road is necessary in the line of country over which they propose to build the Mercer and Somerset road, it would be match better for the people to have the opposition company only that road.

ANOTHER DOMESTIC FIRE FIEND. A Discharged Servant Fires a House for Re-

A female domestic named Jane Stewart, lately in

the employ of Mr. George C. Haggerty, living in College avenue, Mott Haven, Westchester county, was atraigned before the Police Justice at Morrisanta last Wednesday on a charge of attempted arson. The complainant, Mr. Hag-gerty, testified that shortly before tweive gerty, testified that shortly before twelve obtook on the previous night he detected a strong offer of wmoke in the house, and on proceeding to the fard found a quantity of matches borning outside of the kitchen door, while the deor was on fire in several places. On opening the latter he saw a female running from the epot, and following the retreating figure he found the accused concealed in an outhouse. It appears that the girl had a dispute with her employer about wages, and afterwards was heard to say that she would "burn the house down."

After being cautioned regarding the importance to derself of any expansion she might make, the accused confessed that she had set fire to the house with matches, whereupon she was fully committed for the action of the Grand Jury.

Two Little Girls Drowned in a Mad Hole. On Wennesday tast a sad case of drowning occurred to Bridgenampton, Long Island, bereaving an industrious family of their only offspring. Two litdegires, aged six and eight years, daughters of Daniel Cronin, in company with a young male playmate named Howard, went out upon a pond to sade, the water forming which had collected in an excavation water forming which had collected in an excavation on the road side some ix feet deep. White chipting the state the tee broke, and the two little girls were submerged. Young Howard, with commondate prayery, endeavored to rescue them, and would have been successin but for the sudden breaking of the lee, which also submerged him, but succeeding in regaining the land he ran to the house of the Cronins and informed their mother of the sad circumstance. She, trante with fear, rushed madly to the spot, only to benold the littless forms of her cattern. The ice, not being strong enough to bear her, she plunged into the water and forced her way through and succeeded in bringing the little ones to dren. The ice, not being strong chough to bear her, she plunged into the water and forced her way through and succeeded in bringing the little ones to the bank, but not without receiving severe brinses and being cut about the body by the ice. The water was up to her neck, and it was feared that she would also perish in the water. She is now confined to her bed, and may not probably recover from the shock and the loss of her only children.